The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

LEGISLATIVE.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 A. M., Hon. John Rowe, Speaker, in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Steele.

Special Order.—An act to repeal the act approved 7th March, A. D. 1861, entitled "an act for the commutation of tonnage duties."

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, in the chair.

After consideration, the bill was reported back as committed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Kane, of Fayette. This is a very important bill. That the Legislature has a right to repeal an act of the preceding Legislature, unless on a particular circumstance, is not to be disputed or denied. The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, general, implies, at least, that there were doubts hanging around this question. If the Legislature have not the right, there must be something in the act of last session different from ordinary legislation. If there is anything in that act that looks beyond the pale of the Legislature, it must contain something within itself that is protected by the constitution of the State. If it is, as is alleged, a solemn contract entered into between the commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the one part, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the other part, upon a good and legal consideration, it would be a contract. A contract, I believe, is defined to be an agreement made between two parties, lawfully to do or not to do some particular act.

The first position I take upon this question is that the act proposed to be repealed by this act was illegal, because it infringed a principle of public policy, and because it was in violation of the faith of this commonwealth.

I take it that the Legislature has a right to regulate the toll. No corporation is entirely independent of the Legislature.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the time of the passage of the law, was in debt to the commonwealth at least the entire amount of $850,000. The money belonged to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and was or ought to have been within its treasury. And to disrobe this thing of all its surroundings, it was nothing more nor less than an appropriation of $850,000 to ten railroad companies. Pennsylvania was giving the Pennsylvania Railroad Company $850,000 to be distributed after the passage of the bill by the Legislature. Is that any part of a contract, when it is agreed that the whole amount of this money, or nearly so, belonged to Pennsylvania?

The act of 1861 provided that these $850,000 should be divided among ten railroad companies, when certain work was done. When certain conditions in this law were complied with, then it was made the duty of the company to appropriate this money. Yet in their report they say that to six railroad companies they have appropriated this money. At the same time they admit that these railroads were not in a condition to receive the money.

Mr. Scott, of Huntingdon. The law in itself is prejudicial to the public interests, to the interests of the people. Its passage was procured by fraud. The Constitution of the United States provides that no State shall pass a law impairing the validity of contracts. Mr. S. proposed to consider whether the State has made a contract in this case. We must take the act as it stands. The right of the commonwealth to collect tonnage duties has been questioned. If there be in that law any provisions that infringe the Constitution of the United States, or that the Legislature transcended their powers in setting apart that money, the remedy is open.

He was forced to believe that there is in this law a contract. The question is whether a fraud in this transaction can be reached, [illegible] by this body or any judicial body[illegible] monwealth? It is the duty [illegible] er of this House to giv[illegible] ntention to this ques[illegible] one could not [illegible] tive or i[illegible] sid[illegible]

act, by any blind admiration of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, nor of hostility to it. He looked upon the railroad as a great enterprise. It had greatly developed the resources of the State, and in the late national exigency did much to ward saving the capitol. But money was used in procuring the passage of the law last year. This venality must be stopped. Unless we stop the use of money in public business, it will not be many years before a traveling artist takes his stand upon the unfinished shaft reared to the memory of Washington, on the banks of the Potomac, and sketches the ruins of a crumbling Capitol.

If the Legislature has been corrupted, why should not the courts take cognizance of the question? If the Legislature can be corrupted, and there is no judicial remedy, and this corruption can go on, we may soon begin to fear that gold will begin to find its way in all legislation—among all public officers—and hold the scales not for the justness of the cause, but the merit of the bribe.

Mr. Tracy, of Bradford, wished that the gentleman, and more like him, were here last winter. Is it possible that the Legislature cannot repeal a law, although it be an act contracted and consummated in fraud and corruption? He (Mr. Tracy) believed that the Legislature have the remedy for corruptions of this kind—that the remedy is here, among us, and it is the duty we owe our constituents and ourselves and the commonwealth whose representatives we are. The remedy must be now, and speedy. He thought gentlemen from the city should express their views.

The first and only section of the bill was read as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the act of Assembly approved 7th March, Anno Domini 1861, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

On the question,

"Will the committee agree to the section?"

A division was ordered, and fifty-nine gentlemen voted in the affirmative.

The committee then rose, and the chairman reported to the House that the committee had agreed to the bill.

The question then was, "shall the report of the the committee of the whole be adopted?"

After a protracted debate,

Mr. Williams moved to amend by offering the following as a substitute for the bill:

An act to repeal the act for the commutation of Tonnage duties, approved March 7, 1861.

Whereas, An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature purporting to be an act for the commutation of tonnage duties, by means whereof the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and eight dollars and forty-one cents or thereabouts, besides interest, then owing to the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in contemplation of law in the treasury of the State, together with a large annual revenue stipulated to be paid by the said company as the price of its charter, and by way of compensation for the deterioration in value of the main line of the public works apprehended and actually inflicted by the construction and operation of the said road, which revenue had already reached the sum of three hundred thousand dollars and upwards, and would have amounted at this time to a greatly larger sum, with the prospect of indefinite increase—were wrongfully, unjustly and unconstitutionally withdrawn from the sinking fund provided by the constitution and laws of this State for the payment of the public debt thereof, and made sacred and inviolable for that purpose upon suggestions which were false, and on pretended considerations which were either in conflict with the constitution or utterly illusory and worthless in themselves, amounting in effect, under color of a pretended contract, or commutation, to a gratuitous donation of all the said monies and revenue to a private corporation, without any substantive equivalent whatever, thereby violating the plighted faith of the State, and increasing the burthens of the people at a time when the necessities of the country pre-eminently required the most rigid economy, and the strictest husbandry of their resources.

And whereas, The said act was approved by the Governor, as shown by his message to the House of Representatives on the 5th day of February last past, under a stipulation in writing, for the benefit of the people which was not made known to them, and has since been surrendered without their knowledge or consent on the demand of the said company without any previous registry in the proper office, and without even the preservation of a copy thereof;

And whereas, It is affirmed and believed that the terms of the said act of Assembly were dictated by the said company; and that the passage thereof was procured by improper and unlawful means other than those which have been already recited on the part of the said company and its agents.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the said recited act of Assembly of the 7th day of March, A. D. 1861, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said tonnage tax, or duties imposed by the act incorporating the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company is hereby restored, re-imposed and made payable to the Commonwealth in the same manner, and upon the same terms and conditions as though the said repealing act had never been passed.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to proceed forthwith to sue for, recover and collect by distress, irrepleviable or otherwise, the arrears of the said tonnage tax, which were due and owing at the time of the passage of the said recited act which is hereby repealed, together with such additional tax or duties as would have accrued upon the tonnage of the said company, until the date of the present act; and for the proper ascertainment of the amount of the said additional tax, it shall be the duty of the said company to file forthwith, in the office of the Auditor General, a statement duly authenticated by the oaths of the President and Treasurer of said company, of the amount of their business so made taxable, for the intervening period, and also to furnish the Auditor General from time to time such other and additional statements and such access to their books as he may judge necessary for the purpose of the said suit, or other proceeding hereby authorized, *Provided, however,* that the moneys paid by the said company on account of the said pretended commutation over and beyond the annual instalment or instalments, payable by them on their bonds for the purchase money of the public works, shall be credited upon the arrears of the said tax, which were due and owing at the passage of the said repealed act, and allowed in the collection of the said arrears.

Mr. Williams moved to postpone the further consideration of the amendment, together with the bill, with the view of having them printed, which was agreed to.

Various motions were then made fixing a day for their consideration, all of which were disagreed to, when,

The hour of one o'clock having arrived the House adjourned.

A TALE.

THE THREE TRAVELLING BAGS.

There were three of them, all of shining black leather; one on the top of the pile of trunks; one on the ground; one in the owner's hand;—all going to Philadelphia; all waiting to be checked.

The last bell rang. The baggageman bustled, fuming, from one pile of baggage to another, dispensing chalk to the trunks, checks to the passengers, and curses to the porters, in approved railway style.

"Mine!—Philadelphia!" cried a stout, military looking man, with enormous whiskers and a red face, crowding forward, as the baggageman laid his hand on the first bag.

"Won't you please to give me a check for this now?" entreated a pale, slender, carefully-dressed young man, for the ninth time, holding out bag No. 2. "I have a lady to look after."

"Say! be you goin' to give me a check for that 'are or not?" growled the proprietor of bag No. 3, a short, pock-marked fellow, in a shabby overcoat.

"All right, gen'l'men. Here you are," says the functionary, rapidly distributing the checks. "Philadelfy, this? Yes, sir,—1092—1740.11—1020. All right."

"All aboard," shouted the conductor.

"Whoo-whee!" responded the locomotive; and the train moved slowly out of the station-house.

The baggage-man meditatively watched it, as it speed away in the distance, and then, as if a thought suddenly struck him, slapping his thigh, he exclaimed, "Blast if I don't believe—"

"What," inquired the switchman.

"That I've gone and guv them three last fellers the wrong checks! The cussed little black things was all alike and they bothered me."

"Telegraph!" suggested the switchman.

"Never you mind," replied the baggageman. "They was all going to Philadelfy. They'll find out when they get there."

They did.

The scene shifts to the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. Front parlor up stairs. Occupants, the young gentleman alluded to in chapter 1, and a young lady. In accordance with the fast usages of the times, they had been made one in holy matrimony at 7.40 A. M.; duly kissed and congratulated til 8,15; put aboard the express train at 8,45, and deposited at the Continental, bag and baggage, by 12,58.

They were seated on the sofa, the black broadcloth coatsleeve encircleing the slender waist of the gay travelling dress, and the jetty moustache in equally affectionate proximity to the glossy curls.

"Are you tired, dearest?"

"No, love, not much. But you are, ain't you."

"No, darling."

Kiss, and a pause.

"Don't it seem funny?" said the lady.

"What, love?"

"That we should be married."

"Yes, darling."

"Won't they be glad to see us at George's?"

"Of course the will."

"I'm sure I shall enjoy it *so* much.—Shall we get there to-night?"

"Yes, love, if—"

Rap-rap-rap at the door.

A hasty separation took place between man and wife—to opposite ends of the sofa; and then—

"Come in."

"Av ye plaze, zur, it's an M. P. is waiting to see yez."

"To see *me!* A policeman?"

"Yis, sir."

"There must be some mistake."

"No, zur, it's yourself; and he's waiting in the hall, beyant."

"Well, I'll go to— No, tell him to come here."

Sorry to disturb you, sir," said the M. P., with a huge brass star on his breast, appearing with great alacrity at the waiter's elbow. "B'lieve this is your black valise?"

"Yes, that is ours, certainly. It has Julia's—the lady's things in it."

"Suspicious circumstances about that 'ere valise. Telegraph came this morning that a burglar started on the 8.45 Philadelphia train with a lot of stolen spoons, in a black valise. Spoons marked T. B. Watched at the ferry. Saw the black valise. Followed it up here. Took a peep inside. Sure enough, there were the spoons. Marked T. B., too. Said it was yours. Shall have to take you in charge."

"Take me in charge?" echoed the dismayed bridegroom. But I assure you, my dear sir, there is some mistake. It's all a mistake."

"S'pose you'll be able to account for the spoons being in your valise, then?"

'Why, I—I—it ain't mine. It must be somebody else's. Somebody's put them there. It is some villainous conspiracy.'

Hope you'll be able to tell a straighter story before the magistrate, young man; cause if you don't you stand a smart chance of being sent up for six months."

"Oh, Charles, this is horrid. Do send him away. Oh dear! I wish I was at home," sobbed the little bride.

"I tell you, sir," said the bridegroom, bristling up with indignation, "this is all a vile plot. What would I be doing with your paltry spoons? I was married this morning in Fifth avenue, and I am on my wedding tour. I have high connections in New York. You'll repent it, sir, if you dare to arrest me."

"Oh, come now," said the incredulous official, "I've heard stories like that before. This ain't the first time swindlers have travelled in couples. Do you 'spose I don't know nothin'? 'Taint no use; you've just got to come along to the station-house. Might as well go peaceably cause you'll have to."

"Charles, this is perfectly dreadful.—Our wedding night in the station-house. Do send for somebody. Send for the landlord to explain it."

The landlord was sent for, and came, the porters were sent for and came, the waiters, and chambermaids, and the barroom longers came without being sent for, and filled the room and the adjoining hall,—some to laugh, some to say they wouldn't have believed it, but nearly all to exult that the unhappy pair had been found out. No explanation could be given; and the upshot was, that in spite of his prayers and entreaties, rage and expostulations, the unfortunate newly-married pair were taken in charge by the relentless policeman, and marched down stairs *enroute* for the police office.

And here let the curtain drop on the melancholy scene, while we follow the fortunes of black valise No. 2.

When the train stopped at Camden, four gentlemen got off, and walked arm-in-arm, rapidly and silently, up one of the by-streets, and struck off into a foot-path leading to a secluded grove outside the town. Of the first two, one was our military friend in a blue coat, apparently the leader of the party. Of the second two, one was a smiling, rosy little man, carrying a black valise. Their respective companions walked with hasty, irregular strides, were abstracted, and apparently ill at ease.

The party stopped.

"This is the place," said Captain Jones,

"Yes," said Dr. Smith.

The captain and the doctor conferred together. The other two kept apart.

"Very well. I'll measure the ground, and do you place your man."

It was done.

'Now for the pistols,' whispered the captain to his fellow second.

'They are all ready, in the valise,' replied the doctor.

The principals were placed ten paces apart, and wearing that decidedly uncomfortable air a man has who is in momentary expectation of being shot.

'You will fire, gentlemen, simultaneously, when I give the word,' said the captain. Then, in an undertone, to the doctor, 'Quick, the pistols.'

The doctor, stooping over and fumbling at the valise, appeared to find something that surprised him.

'Why, what the devil—'

'What's the matter?' asked the captain, striding up. 'Can't you find the caps?'

'Deuce a pistol or cap but this!'

He held up—a lady's night cap!

'Look here—and here—and here!'—holding up successively a hair brush, a long white night-gown, a cologne bottle, and a comb.

They were greeted with a long whistle by the captain, and a blank stare by the two principals.

'Confound the luck!' ejaculated the captain, if we haven't made a mistake and brought the wrong valise!'

The principals looked at the seconds. The seconds looked at the principals.—No-body volunteered a suggestion. At last the doctor inquired.

"Well, what's to be done?"

"D—d unlucky!" again ejaculated the captain. "The duel can't go on."

"Evidently not," responded the doctor, "unless they brain each other with the hair brush, or take a pop at each other with the cologne bottle."

"You are quite sure there are no pistols in the valise?" said one of the principals, with suppressed eagerness, and drawing a long breath of evident relief.

"We must go over to the city and get pistols," proposed the captain.

"And by that time it will be dark, said the doctor."

"D—d unlucky," said the captain again.

"We shall be the laughing stock of the town," consolingly remarked the doctor, if this gets wind."

"One word with you doctor," here interposed his principal.

They conferred.

At the end of the conference with his principal, the doctor, advancing to the captain, conferred with him. The captain conferred with his principal. Then the seconds conferred with each other. Finally, it was formally agreed between the contending parties that a statement should be drawn up in writing, whereby principal No. 1 tendered the assurance that the offensive words 'You are a liar' were not used by him in any personal sense but solely as an abstract proposition, in a general way, in regard to the matter of fact under dispute. To which principal No. 2 appended *his* statement of his high gratification at this candid and honorable explanation, and unqualifiedly withdrew the offensive words 'You are a scoundrel,'" they having been used by him under a misapprehension of the intent and purpose of the remark which preceded them.

"There being no longer a cause for quarrel, the duel was of course ended.—The principals shook hands, first with each other, and next with the seconds, and were evidently very glad to get out of it.

"And now that it is so happily settled, said the doctor, chuckling and rubbing his hands, "it proves to have been a lucky mistake after all, that we brought the wrong valise. Wonder what the lady that owns it will say when she opens ours and finds the pistols.

"Very well for you to laugh about," growled the captain; "but it's no joke for me to lose my pistols. Hair triggers—best English make, and gold mounted. There arn't a finer pair in America."

Oh, we'll find 'em. We'll go on a pilgrimage from house to house, asking if any lady there has lost a night cap and found a pair of dueling pistols.

In very good spirits the party crossed the river, and inquired at the baggage-room in reference to each and all black leather traveling-bags arrived that day, took notes of where they were sent, and set out to follow them up. In due time they reached the Continental, and as luck would have it, met the unhappy bridal pair just coming down stairs in charge of the policeman.

"What's all this?" inquired the captain.

"Oh, a couple of burglars, caught with a valise full of stolen property."

"A valise!—what kind of a valise?"

"A black leather valise. That's it, there."

"Here!—Stop!—Hallo!—Policeman!—Landlord! It's all right. You're all wrong. That's my valise. It's all a mistake. They got changed at the depot.

'The lady and gentleman are innocent. Here's their valise, with her night-cap in it.'

Great was the laughter, multifarious the comments, and deep the interest of the crowd in all this dialogue, which they appeared to regard as a delightful entertainment, got up expressly for their amusement.

'Then you say this 'ere is yourn?' said the policeman, relaxing his hold on the bridegroom and confronting the captain.

'Yes, it's mine.'

'And how did you come by the spoons?'

'Spoons, you jacknapes!' said the captain. 'Pistols!—dueling pistols!'

'Do you call these pistols?' said the policeman, holding up one of the silver spoons marked 'T. B.'

The captain astounded, gasped. 'It's the wrong valise again, after all!'

'Stop! Not so fast!' said the police functionary, now invested with great dignity by the importance of the affair he found himself engaged in. 'If so be as how you've got this 'ere lady's valise, she's all right, and can go. But, in that case, this is yourn, and it comes on you to account for them 'are stolen spoons. Have to take *you* in charge, all four of ye.'

'Why, you impudent scoundrel!' roared the captain; 'I see you in —. I wish I had my pistols here; I'd teach you how to insult gentlemen!'—shaking his fist.

The dispute waxed fast and furious.—The outsiders began to take part in it, and there is no telling how it would have ended, had not an explosion, followed by a heavy fall and a scream of pain, been heard in an adjoining room.

The crowd rushed to the scene of the new attraction.

The door was fast. It was soon burst open and the mystery explained. The thief, who had carried off the captain's valise by mistake for his own had taken it up to his room and opened it to gloat over the booty he supposed it to contain, thrusting his hand in after the spoons. In so doing he touched one of the hair triggers, and the pistol had gone off, the bullet making a round hole through the side of the valise and a corresponding round hole in the calf of his leg.

The wounded rascal was taken in charge, first by the policeman, and then by the doctor; and the duelists and the wedded pair struck up a friendship on the score of their mutual mishaps, which culminated in a supper, where the fun was abundant, and where it would be hard to say which was in the best spirits,—the captain for recovering his pistols, the bride for getting her night-cap, the bridegroom for escaping the station-house, or the duelists for escaping each other. All resolved to 'mark that day with a white stone,' and henceforth to mark their names on their black traveling bags, in white letters.—*Continental Monthly.*

The Mortar and Gunboat Fleet at Cairo.

The Chicago *Journal*, of last Saturday, has the following very important information:

The fleet of mortar boats now being mounted at Cairo, thirty eight in all, will be ready for "active service" by next Wednesday night. Seventeen of them were in complete trim on Thursday morning last, and work is progressing on the others with great rapidity.

Capt. Constable says he can shell out Columbus, if it is not already evacuated with the mortar boats already armed, in half an hour. When the whole fleet shall be ready, he will be able to knock every rebel army and fortifications within three miles of the shore of the Western or Southern rivers, into atoms in less than a month, and to sweep the Mississippi Valley as clean of rebellion as a new broom would a barn floor of chaff.

The gunboats which were damaged at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, are nearly repaired, and the whole fleet of, including the Benton, which is undergoing important alterations, together with the thirty eight mortar boats, will be ready for vigorous service again tomorrow evening.

The Essex and St. Louis, which are the most damaged, are now undergoing through out repairs, and will, when finished, be stronger and better than ever before.

These boats will, it is thought, batter away at Nashvill in a few days, providing the rebels make a stand there—and should Columbus not be evacuated, Captain Constable will pay that place a visit next week with his mortras.

Ancient Copy of New Testament.

At a missionary meeting at Lyndon, Vermont, last week, Dr. Perkins exhibited a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was seven hundred years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language, the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth, upon parchment, with a reed for a pen. Of course the volumn was bulky, though not as large as we should suppose a Testament made in this way would be. It was not thicker than Websters unabridged, and not more than two thirds as large. Dr. Perkins found three or four copies of the Testament in this form in that country, which was, as the doctor says, the only written language that the people had. By the aid of these he made a language for the Nestorians, and instructed them in it for nearly thirty years. Dr. Perkins also said that this New Testament, which had been transcribed in this rude manner several times, and handed down from the time of Christ, was, in every important respect, the same as the Word we now have—a remarkable proof of the authenticity of our Bible.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 3.

"Should he not say, if Blair county can furnish *the right man*, be he Mr. Hall, Mr. Blair, or even a Mr. Brotherline, is it not proper for every Blair county man to go in for him?"

So cracks the editor of the *Register* in is windy leader of week before last. As to what we should do if Mr. Blair were a candidate, *or even a Mr. Brotherline*, we will merely say that we are not aware that either of them is a candidate, and shall therefore do as the Court does under similar circumstances—reserve our decision until the case is properly before us. But as for Mr. Hall, he is now, and for months has been, a candidate for Congress. He approaches every man, whose influence he considers worth securing, and makes use of every expedient, no matter how despicable, to insure his nomination. From the roughest bar-room loafer, up to the highest Officer of the Political Pennsylvania Railroad, he has them all in their respective places, and each in his peculiar style, working for that end. His (Mr. Hall's) case is then before us, and on it, we will express our honest opinion.

Let us repeat the question of the *Register*, freed from its verbiage:

"If Blair county can furnish the *right man*, is it not proper for every *Blair county man* to go for him?"

We answer, emphatically, Yes! Now, who is the right man?

We are aware that the editor of the *Register*, the *Democratic Standard*, and Gen. HEWIT, all say that Mr. Hall is the right man, that his nomination is fixed, and, to use the classic language of the smart *junior* of the *Register*, all opposition to his nomination will be as the "*buttings of a calf against the rocky ramparts of the eternal Alleghenies.*"

But with all due deference to these distinguished parties, we say that Mr Hall is *not* the right man, and Blair county will *not* furnish him. First, Because Mr. Hall has taken the wrong course to procure the nomination. For fear the *People* would not recognize his *superior* claims, he has undertaken to force himself upon them, by means of the engineering of small, noisy politicians of both parties, those who are mighty in a bar-room caucus, and those who, to a considerable extent, manage the Primary elections.

These gentry shout his praises, and undertake to denounce all who do not bow the knee. So reckless has he been in this course, and so impudent have these creatures of his become, that the honest masses are thoroughly disgusted, and they have resolved that Mr. Hall is not the *right* man, and that he shall *not* succeed.

SECOND: The shrewd men of his party, those who have its success in view, do *not* think him the right man. They remember that once upon a time, a certain other *smart young man* obtained a nomination for the State Senate by similar means; and they remember with chagrin, how an indignant people defeated his nomination, thus forced upon them, at the polls. They are now resolved that defeat and disgrace shall not befall their party a second time, merely to gratify the vanity of an aspiring politician.

THIRD: Mr. HALL is not the *right* man, and BLAIR COUNTY will not furnish him, because he has deceived the people—HE HAS BEEN TRIED AND FOUND WANTING. When he was a candidate for the position he now holds, on all occasions, both publicly and privately, he assured the people that he would oppose the REPEAL OF THE THREE MILL TAX. Yet in the face of these solemn assurances, he not only voted for the REPEAL OF THIS TAX, but voted to make a present of SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY, TO THE MAMMOTH CORPORATION, besides.

And we now, out of ALL kindness to Mr HALL, remind him that last falls election in this county, demonstrated beyond a doubt, that the people will not re-elect to office, any man who assisted in passing that iniquitous measure. Mr. ROLLER is just as worthy, and fully as honest a man as Mr. Hall, yet the People unhesitatingly rejected him, even after he received a *unanimous* nomination, a thing Mr. Hall can *never* get, and elected a man who had not participated in the infamous legislation of the winter of 1861.

We repeat, then, that Mr. HALL does not stand well with the People. He is, therefore, *not* the *right* man, and BLAIR COUNTY will not furnish him.

It is sheer madness to nominate a man who will only bring defeat upon his party; and this, we think, the party has learned from a very recent election, to its cost. The man who, on all occasions, spurns a bribe—who has a strict regard for the truth—who has never deceived the people—in whose honesty and integrity the People can repose the fullest confidence—who will not be the representative of a soulless corporation which is now endeavoring to make nominations for the People; but who will be the representative of the HARD-WORKING FARMER—the industrious MECHANIC AND LABORER—who will consult, not the interests of his client, the mighty Railroad Company, but the interests of his constituents, THE HONEST TAX-PAYERS. Such is the RIGHT man, and it would be proper for every BLAIR COUNTY MAN to go for him.

Four Delegates Secured.

Gen. HEWIT seems to have some delay in appointing his staff. JACOB BURLEY, Esq., of Snyder township, is the only one "fixed" on as yet. He was recommended by the commander-in-chief, for brave services rendered heretofore in battle against Gov. CURTIN'S friends. Besides, this appointment will secure Snyder township and Tyrone city both for the Commander-in-Chief for Congress, Burley claiming the control of them.

Snyder township, for Hall,		2
Tyrone city,	"	2
		4

As further returns come in we will publish them.

To secure Frankstown, *Seth R. McCune, Esq.*, is likely to be appointed a member of the General's body-guard. We incline to the opinion that he will not accept, although the General claims great influence with him.

There will be no "onward movement" of the army at present.

In the meantime, the General's gunners of the *Standard* and *Register*, will be kept in operation.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From our own Special Correspondent.

CAMP CHASE, Paw Paw Tunnel, Va., February 24, 1862.

Editor of Whig: Sir—Observing that you have not a correspondent from this section of the country, in the ranks of those who are fighting to sustain that Government which is the pride of American hearts, I trust you will accept a brief letter at this time.

Our regiment, the 84th Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. WM. G. MURRAY, is now in this division of the army of the Potomac. The Division is now under the command of Brigadier General F. W. Lander, who is in every respect entitled to the appellation of a brave and courageous soldier. The General has the confidence of all those over whom he exercises his military authority, and, not only that, but he fully realizes the responsibilities resting upon him. Under his command, we doubt not, this Division will soon meet the rebel foes of our loved Government.

On Saturday last, the 22d inst., it being the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, the regiments of the Division, in accordance with orders from Gen. Lander, formed on their parade grounds, and were reviewed by the General. A national salute was fired at noon, by the artillery. The General, in the course of the review, spoke words of encouragement to the troops—praising them for the manner in which they have endured the hardships to which they have been exposed—of the glorious cause in which they were now engaged, and also the hope that soon they would be permitted to again meet the rebel hordes of the Southern Confederacy.

On behalf of Co. E, Capt. P. F. Gallagher, we would at this time return the thanks of the company to the patriotic ladies of Williamsburg, for the present, consisting of stockings and mittens, sent by them to the members of the company. The articles were received with grateful hearts, gratitude deepened by the thought that though separated from home, they have still kind friends who think of their wants, and, knowing them, speedily do all in their power to supply the wants of those who are engaged in fighting the battles of their country. The boys gave three hearty cheers for the fair donors. Again would we return the thanks of the company to the fair donors, and assure them that this act of kindness will never be forgotten by those who were the recipients of their favors. May God bless them, and may health and happiness be their lot through life.

As stirring news in this vicinity is scarce, I shall close.

Yours, D. B. HOUCK,
Orderly Sergeant,
Co. E., 84th Reg't. P. V.

Letter from Antes Township.

ANTES, March 3, 1862.

To the Editor of the Blair County Whig: Sir—We are pleased to find the *Whig* at the post office every Friday. We think, from the stand it has taken, it cannot fail to prosper. The principles of the "Chicago Platform" must and will save the country. We believe we have demonstrated to the world that a Republican form of government is the strongest in existence—it is a government of the People, and they have shown that they realize that fact.

True, there are some who are still fearful as to the result, but they are those who hold to the old dynasty based upon the "Cincinnati Platform"—who were and still are opposed to coercion; but the whole object was and is to bring our free form of government into disrepute.

We want union and harmony this fall. Remember the old Destroyer is at hand. Balaam has erected his altar—the sacrifice is *Union*.

You know the cry in Blair county last fall, was "Union," "no party," these trying times; but when it got to Harrisburg it sounded another note. Friends of the principles that have saved our beloved America, the

"Land of the brave, the home of the free,"

let us not be caught napping, but be awake to the interests of the Government of our country, giving, throughout, all the aid and comfort we can to our *dear ones* and all others that are engaged in defence of those rights which we hold dearer to ourselves and to our families, than life.

We know that on the "side of the oppressors there is power." They have got their "BRIGHTS"—their "STONES," and their sympathizers, and these men are going about in a very mealy-mouthed way, crying '*Union*,' till they get into power. Then we will see how they dispose of a 'Bright,' and other cases of a similar kind.

Any man who seeks promotion by the suffrages of the people, and will stoop to the "mammon of unrighteousness" to get it, let him be thrust off as unworthy and entirely unfit for office.

We have had a very sudden death in our neighborhood. Mr. JAMES WELSH, an old citizen, was found dead between the house and barn of John Bell, Esq., on Wednesday night last. He had been attending to Mr. Bell's stock, and on that evening started to the barn, and on search being made for him, he was found a corpse. An inquest was held by John Campbell, Esq., the result of which I have not ascertained. Respectfully yours,

ANTES.

Letter from Altoona.

ALTOONA, March, 5th, 1862.

Editor of Whig: Your correspondent has come to the conclusion that Altoona is not the place wherein to scratch together interesting items.

Since giving you the advice as to how you should conduct your paper, in my last, I have been led to think that perhaps your profession is not so thankless or unremunerative as I imagined. The people are not always ungrateful. As a proof, look at the result of our late Borough election.

You will no doubt be glad to observe that your brother editor, Henry Clay Dern, the junior editor of the *Tribune*, has been elected to the lucrative office of School Director for three years. Henry Clay is at last through the woods. Although you may not be aware of it, yet it is generally believed that Henry Clay made a break for this office twice before, and each time broke down before reaching it. Once, if I recollect rightly, he came within one vote of it. I notice, our friend already possesses that care worn look peculiar to great men who are harassed with the cares of public business. As Henry Clay has at last got a start, I expect to notify you some day that he has been elected, well, suppose I say, Governor, for there is no telling where such fellows will stop, after getting a start.

Good old John Allison was re-elected Burgess. His opponent, my young friend, D. T. Caldwell, although an excellent young man, missed the landing by something over a hundred votes. Perhaps the people thought he had best "tarry at Jericho until his beard was grown."

The troops are still moving East and West. Two regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, one commanded by Col. Layman, from Armstrong and Clarion, the other by a Colonel (whose name is such a jaw-breaker that I can neither remember or spell it) from Erie, passed through East to Washington, last week. They were as fine looking regiments as any I have yet seen. Several hundred marines have also gone west, it is reported, to man the gunboats on the western rivers. They were about as reckless and dare-devil a set of fellows as you will see anywhere. Their swaggering gait, nautical oaths and love of grog, reminded me of my boyish ideas of a "man-of-wars-man." Some of them had seen fight, as was indicated by the frightful scars upon them. I noticed that one of them, probably in battle, or a rough and tumble fight, had entirely lost his nose. Whatever may have been the occasion of his losing that useful and ornamental appendage, I go for retiring him upon a pension.

You will be pleased, I know to learn that our mutual friend, JOHN W. HUMES, Esq., has been elected a Justice of the Peace in this borough. No man in the place is more deserving of the office and its emoluments, than Mr. Humes.

I noticed our worthy Coroner, Dr. Freeman, out here a few days since, *sitting* on a dead body. The verdict of the jury was, "Death by being run over by the cars." Name unknown.

Yours, D. R.

☞ "Talented—The ——— and his correspondent Xerl."—*Standard.*

There is no better evidence of talent in ourselves, than that of being able to see it in others, especially when it is accompanied with a feeling of sufficient generosity to acknowledge the existence of it in another; hence, Mr. Editor, I am hopeful, from the ray that has just gleamed from his intellect like a streak of light from a dark cloud, that we may be able to say the same of him some day. He didn't spell that word right, however, but *mebbe* he will come of that some day. From the pale light that has thus suddenly shot forth from the gloom, it might be possible that if he watches his orthography, he might, some day, be sent as an Ambassador to Caffraria.

XERL.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

[Reported expressly for the Whig.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1862.

Dear Whig: There are busy scenes being enacted here now. The repeal of the Tonnage Tax is before the House, and is the all-absorbing topic. It will probably pass the House, as the vote to-day indicates, if there is entire unity and co-operation among the friends of the measure as there should be. It is, however, doubtful, as yet, about the Senate, as the Speaker is a thorough Railroad man; and then grave doubts are expressed as to the constitutionality of repeal, and fears are entertained lest, even were the repeal effected, our judiciary should uproot the doings by declaring it unconstitutional. It is to be hoped that corruption and bribery can be shown sufficient to invalidate an iniquitous act robbing the State of a million and a half already due, and the immense sum that would accrue. It was a high-handed piece of legislation, and rather than discuss the constitutionality of the repeal, the constitutionality of its enactment should be questioned.

No real test vote was taken to-day, but the general tone seems to be that the repeal will be carried.

JOHN SCOTT, of Huntindon, made a fine speech, but rather straddled the fence, apparently. He contended that however iniquitous the measure might be as a measure, and no matter how much rascality was used in its passage, yet nevertheless, he considered it as a contract, and as such, could not be invaded without infracting a constitutional provision. He was in favor of reaching the matter somehow; our case is certainly deplorable, but we are without remedy, is his doctrine. Has the Hon. John shifted, straddled, or what? Is this the position he was expected to assume? I merely ask for information.

As for your BANKS, he has violated so many promises it is not at all surprising to see him stand alongside of the known enemies of repeal. Is THADDEUS consistent? or is he also on the wrong side of the fence?

If the puny argument, as advanced by some members, that the Legislature has no right to interfere, then God help our State, our morals, our finances, and all that is worth having. We are in a truly deplorable condition, if such is the case. Any gigantic gang of incorporated aristocrats can devise a measure as iniquitous as the bottomless pit, and may rush it through by means as foul as man can conceive, and lo! the assembled wisdom cannot interfere, because, forsooth, it may be in the shape of a contract! It is true, the Constitution does, in plain terms, enact that no act shall be passed invading the sanctity of a contract, but was that clause in the Constitution intended to cover a case like this—a case the like of which never was before heard of in the Legislature of Pennsylvania or any other State?

No, gentlemen, it is your duty to pass a bill repealing what you consider to be wrong, and to have been obtained by improper influences, and let the responsibility of declaring it unconstitutional rest upon the Judiciary. That is the manly course. Do your duty conscientiously, and throw from your conscience the responsibility of an outrageous piece of legislation, if legislation it can be called.

I shall watch this matter attentively, and advise you weekly, so that you may place every man before the people in a proper light. The bill for repeal now lays over, hanging fire, as it were, its friends not having been able to obtain the necessary two-thirds to make it a special order.

I believe that no legislation materially affecting your county, has been enacted, and therefore cannot interest the readers of your interesting paper as much as I would like. But, be assured, your members need all the watching you can give them, and a little more. I advise the people to look sharply after them, and if they fail to do their duty, *remember them next fall!* No man who cannot be trusted in the State Legislature, should be sent to the National Legislature.

Promising to let you hear from me shortly again, I subscribe myself

RHINO.

—"I love to steal away awhile," as the thief Floyd said, when he sneaked away from Fort Donelson under the cover of night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs at Nashville and Vicinity.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Strong Union Feeling Among the People.

The Union Gunboats the Terror of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, March, 3.

The Secretary of the Navy received a letter dated Cairo, the 27th ult., from flag officer Foote, who says:

I have the honor to forward a communication from Lieut. Commanding Bryant, the substance of which I have just telegraphed.

The captain of the steamer who brings the despatch, says that six miles below Nashville there was a battery on a high bluff which had mounted fifteen guns, but several of them were thrown into the river before the Cairo arrived. He also reports that a strong Union feeling was manifested in and near Nashville, and that Governor Harris, after vainly attempting to rally the citizens and others, left on Sunday morning for Memphis.

He also states that the Gunboats are the terror of the people at Nashville and at points on the Cumberland river, and that on hearing of my arrival supposing that the gunboats would proceed immediately to Nashville, the enemy retreated panic stricken. The unusually high water of the river enabling the boats to ascend the river was providential.

The following is the inclosure in Commodore Foote's letter:

GUNBOAT CAIRO, February 25th, 1862.

To Flag Officer A. H Foote, commanding the flotilla in the Western waters:

SIR: Uncertain that my letter of the 23d reached you, I repeat that I departed from Clarksville for this point by the request of Brig. Gen. Smith commanding at Clarksville. and arrived here this morning preceding seven steamboats conveying an army commanded by Brigadier General Nelson. The troops landed without opposition. The banks of the river are free from hostile forces. The railroad and suspension bridges here are destroyed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. C. BRYANT,
Lieut. Commanding.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

MARTINSBURG OCCUPIED.

CHARLESTOWN, Va, March 2.

The main body of Gen. Bank's division rests in the vicinity of Charlestown. No disaster or accident has occurred since its concentration at and departure from Sandy Hook, to cause any anxiety to friends at home.

Three inches of snow fell to-day.

The hitherto rancorous secessionists now pay marked respect to the United States uniform.

The citizens who have been compelled to succumb to rebel force, are elated with the prospects of the future. It is gratifying to perceive that the country throughout which the army passed bears marks of the usual agricultural industry. It is apparent that the future cereal crops of this prolific region have not been neglected.—As might be supposed, the town and country are destitute of imported articles of consumption. There is no lack of bread, meat and coarse clothes. Hundreds of contrabands are hourly seeking refuge within our lines, but they are allowed to roam at large without espionage or care. In fact, but little notice is taken of them, except to prevent their return beyond our posts.

The general reports from Winchester are conflicting, and but little reliance is placed upon them, coming as they do from refugees and contrabands.

The military commanders undoubtedly are better informed than the public, and consequently prepared for any emergency which may arise. Considerable flour, accredited to the rebel army, has been seized, but private property has been strictly respected.

Martinsburg has been occupied by the United States troops.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

A MILITARY PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Andrew Johnston to be Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON. March 2.

Official information to the War Department, from Nashville, represents that the military work in that State is about completed, and that it only remains to effect a civil reorganization of the State Government. It is believed that the United States forces will occupy Columbus to-day.

The Rebel forces under Albert S. Johnston, are being steadily pressed back wards by Buell.

Cotton to the value of $100,000 has fallen into our hands at Nashville, and the Treasury Department has taken measures to have it brought to New York.

The President has designated the Hon. Andrew Johnston to be a Brigadier-General and he proceeds to Tennessee to-morrow to open a Military Provisional Government, until the civil Government shall be constructed.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

The Rebel Quarters and Army Stores Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following despatch was received to-day from Com. Foote, dated Cairo, March 1st:

"Lieut. Commanding Phelps, sent with a flag of truce to-day to Columbus, has this moment returned, and reports that Columbus is being evacuated. He saw the rebels burning their winter quarters and removing their heavy guns on the bluffs, but the guns on the water batteries remain intact.

"He also saw a large force of cavalry drawn up ostentatiously on the bluffs, but no infantry was to be seen as heretofore. The encampment seen in our armed reconnoissances a few days since, has been removed. Large fires were visible in the town of Columbus and upon the river bank below, indicating the destruction of the town, the military stores and equipments.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer."

It is believed here that our army has by this time occupied Columbus.

TOWN OF COLUMBUS IN FLAMES.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A special despatch to the *Times*, dated Cairo, March 1st, reports that the unanimous disloyalty of the citizens in and around Nashville is confirmed by every arrival from the Cumberland. The difference in sentiment between the people along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers is very marked. On the former there were many Unionists, but on the latter none have yet made their appearance.

Reports are current and credited here that Columbus has been evacuated and destroyed. The town was in flames last night.

Great quietness and inaction reign at Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

Ten million dollars is the sum appropriating by Congress for the complete construction and equipment of iron clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defence, for which the navy Department invited propositions, It has determined to furnish no plans, but to leave the submission of them to the constructors in order to develope the latest ingenuity in designs best calculated for the effective purposes, and the department will make its selections accordingly.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday has a bitter article on the Davis administration.

It says, judging by the results so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to reflecting minds that the most signal service which that Government can now render to the country, is the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands. In view of the past, and the present and the probable future, the pageant of tomorrow is a bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a bauble, and an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly.

Prisoners say the Union men had a meeting privately on Friday night, and was well attended.

Who mourns with the mothers of the soldiers slain in battle? Who condoles with them at the humble fire hearth?—who has sympathy for those mothers in their widowhood, unprotected, as they weep for the loss of those who went bravely forth at the call of their country, full of hope, full of ardor, and full of patriotic desire to do or die for their country? The loyal states are full of these mothers. They totter along the high and by ways. Some of them are homeless and friendless—cheerless and namcless to the world. Yet their hearts are full of sorrow, and they are utterly bowed down with grief Humble though these mourners are, they are still American matrons—the equal of those in any station however exhalted it may be for the present the mothers of those in any station, however exalted it may be for the present—the mothers of those who have bled in battle, or who are still arrayed against the enemies of the Union, We must not forget them in their sorrow on their loneliness.

They do not ask that Senates shall adjourn or that Cabinets must pause in their work to pay respect to their sorrow. They do not desire that a whole nation shall repress its joy or the feeling of victory, because that victory has been to them the loss of so many heart jewels. They have a right to ask the gratitude of the nation, and this we bespeak to them richly garnered in the hearts of the American people

It will come to them in such shapes as will be the more acceptable because it is neither prompted by sycophancy or controlled by deceitful self interest. It will come in the offerings of honest and Christian sympathy—such sympathy as mothers feel for mothers who really love their country, and who lost some whose deaths were signalled by a rifle crack or sabre thrust.

It will be rendered by the whole nation

It will be increased and encouraged by that God, who, to His approbation of a just cause, gives His approval of those who die that Truth, Liberty and Justice may survive. Let none of us, then, forget the mothers of the soldiers who are daily dying in battle.

Gen. Seigel to be Nominated as Major Genera

It is understood th[illegible] Blair had an interview w[illegible]ent to day, on the subj[illegible]ent of Gen, Sigl[illegible]ult of whi[illegible]he Pre[illegible]

New Railroad Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A M, c'ing with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 3.30 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East and West.
" 9.10 P.M., or on departure of Fast L. West

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

☞ The measles prevail in Antes tp.

☞ We hope "D. R." and "Antes" will write often.

☞ Read the Legislative news on the first page.

☞ *Very devoted* to us—the *Standard*. Young men do become so.

☞ If you want a good fresh Boston fish, inquire of our friend ROBESON, Altoona.

☞ Will the *Standard* give us some of the advantages Blair county has derived from its favorite measure—the Tonnage Tax Repeal? It might be refreshing to know the Democratic side of the question.

☞ Gen. Hewit, by his *Standard* gunners, fires several shells at us this week, as a matter of course. As they all fell and exploded before reaching us, they are of no account. They do not tell us who they voted for in 1860 for President.

☞ Behind the times—the Huntingdon *Journal*, on the Congressional question. Don't they know that Gen. Hewit considers "it all fixed for HALL?" Be posted, gentlemen.

☞ The *Register* intimates that his firing for Hall on us has become so disagreeable to him that he cannot again fire on us this week, but expects to be able to do so next week. We shall see.

STORE BURNT.—The store at Blair Furnace, in this county, was burned to ashes on Friday night last. It contained about $3000 worth of goods, owned by Orr & Co. It is thought that it was first robbed and then set on fire.

☞ Dr. J. A. Freeman intends going east in a few days, and those of his patients, who have business with him, will please call before Friday morning next. The Doctor will visit Baltimore, Washington and perhaps Philadelphia, and return in about six days.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday last, Mrs. Foust, wife of Jacob Foust, of Gaysport, fell on the pavement, whilst walking in the funeral procession of Miss Amy Rollin, and immediately expired. Dr. Leisenring was called, but the vital spark had fled. Mrs. Foust had attended to her household duties in the morning as usual, in apparently good health. She was quite advanced in life.

HOUSE BURNED.—During the night wind of last week, the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Burkhart, in Allegheny township, was entirely consumed by fire. The wind had blown the tin fender loose from the roof, and the stove-pipe falling against the shingles, communicated fire to the roof.

The inmates saved but a few articles of household goods, the remainder was entirely consumed, including about a thousand weight of pork.

Mr. Burkhart being absent in the army, the loss bears heavily upon his family, and they will require the assistance of their friends.

Official Vote.

The following is the official vote for Constable, at the election held in Hollidaysburg, on the 21st ult:

	Russ.	Cox.
East Ward,	83	29
West Ward,	79	37
	162	66
	66	

This is [illegible] for Russ. Russ. [illegible] for Mr. matte[illegible] the vote[illegible]

fall, and against the General's man. The result is not very flattering to the General, and would seem to indicate that he will have a busy time carrying the borough for Hall. Since the General's misfortune in taking charge of the window last fall had such a damaging effect on his cousin's success for the Assembly, we had hoped he would not again throw himself into the breach. When will wonders cease.

☞ The Rev. Dr. BETHELHEIM will lecture on Japan, in the Presbyterian Church in this borough, THIS EVENING. He will deliver a missionary sermon in the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning next, and address the Sabbath Schools at 3 o'clock P. M. He will again lecture on Japan, in this place, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week.

THE FEDERAL LOSS AT DONELSON.—The following table exhibits the losses of the Union regiments that were engaged at the battle of Fort Donelson:—

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Eighth Illinois,	56	196
Ninth Illinois,	35	160
Eleventh Illinois,	71	180
Twelfth Illinois,	35	109
Seventeenth Illinois,	4	20
Eighteenth Illinois,	45	60
Twentieth Illinois,	21	118
Thirtieth Illinois,	19	71
Thirty-first Illinois,	40	200
Forty-first Illinois,	17	130
Forty-ninth Illinois,	10	30
Twelfth Iowa,	3	24
Second Iowa,	38	160
Fourteenth Iowa,	6	50
Fifty-eighth Ohio,		3
Taylor's Battery,	1	4
Total,	401	1515
Prisoners taken,		250

Making a total Union loss of 2166. The Rebel loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is estimated at 15,700.

Mexican Intervention.

We clip the following from the columns of the Philadelphia *Press*. It shows that other nations are groaning under a heavy load of difficulties:

The Paris papers anticipate that Lord Palmerston's Ministry will be broken up on this Mexican intervention, and declares that, ever since the proposal to make an Austrian Archduke King of Mexico, England has desired to back out of the affair altogether. Perhaps so. Yet, Leopold of Belgium, uncle to Queen Victoria, father-in-law of the said Archduke Maximilian, is believed to be at the bottom of the whole intrigue. The Emperor of Austria would, doubtless, be glad to see his brother elevated to a throne in America, but that he will surrender Venetia to the King of Italy, as the price of such elevation, your correspondent, in common with many more, begs leave to doubt.

The great difficulty which Palmerston's Government have to dread is—Finance.—Our national expenditure here greatly exceeds our national income, and the latter is likely still farther to diminish. W. E. Gladstone is an able and eloquent man, and has made one good hit, in establishing a certain degree of free trade with France, but he will find it difficult to impose several millions of new taxes without making the Government very unpopular. It is dreaded now that the late warlike preparations, all of which were *unnecessary*, have cost nearer *three* than *two* millions sterling.

General Stone's Column.

Colonel Gorman, of the Minnesota First has been put in temporary command of Stone's column. He at once proceeded to shell the rebels away from an earthwork they were throwing up on the opposite side of the Potomac, at Edwards' Ferry; he arrested a known rebel spy, whom General Stone had defended, and took other active measures against the rebels in the vicinity of his command. Some of the parties formely near to General Stone have also been placed under surveillance.

The facts in Stone's career and his military action for the last six months certainly require explanation, particularly as regards the Ball's Bluff affair (the facts in which are so familiar to the public), and also in refference to still later communications with the enemy across the river.

LOYALTY IN KENTUCKY.—As our Western armies advance southward through Kentucky and Tennessee, they are greeted as deliverers by thousands of Unionists, and the reappearance of the old flag is hailed with tears of joy. We have already spoken of the loyalty of many of the preachers of the M E Church, South in the former State. A recent letter from a correspondent says: "Three fourths of the Kentucky Conference are undoubted Unionists.

The Delegates to the next General Conference, to be held in New Orleans, are all Unionists.

Two of the members of our Conference are Chaplains in the army, and one, a superanuate, living in the mountains, Lieut. Colonel in one of the regiments. Outside of the ministry, the Methodist Church in Kentucky is very largely represented in the aamy.

Will assemble at Harrisburg—a Convention of the Republican editors of the State on the 12th inst.

—Senator Chandler, of Michigan, has loaned to the Government, since the July [illegible]sion of Congress, $41,000.

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, March 7, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

FLOUR—Extra Family, per bbl,	$5,25
Superfine,	4,75
WHEAT—per bushel,	$1,10@1,15
RYE—per bushel,	50
CORN—per bushel,	45
OATS—per bushel,	30
BARLEY—per bushel,	50
CORN MEAL—per 100 lbs.,	$1,00
POTATOES—per bushel,	50
BUTTER—per pound,	15
EGGS—per dozen,	12
HAY—per ton,	9 00
CLOVERSEED—per bushel,	3 50
TIMOTHY SEED—per bushel,	1 25
FLAX SEED—per bushel,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1862.

Flour—Superfine, per bbl.,	$5.25
Extra,	5.32½@6.50
Extra Family,	5,74 @6,00
Rye Flour,	3.25
Corn Meal,	3.00
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.33 @1,34
White,	1,40 @1,45
Rye—Penn'a,	74
Corn,	55 @55½
Oats,	38 @39
Mess Pork,	$14.00
Lard,	8¼
Coffee—Rio,	18½@21
Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.12½@4.25
Whisky,	27

MARRIED.

In Williamsburg, on the 25th ult., Mr. WM. RILEY and Miss MARY MOORE, both of Williamsburg.

Near Williamsburg, on the 27th ult., Mr. WILLIAM KOOFER, of Franks-town, Blair county, and Miss ROSANNA M. WATERS, of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county.

On the 25th ult., Lieut. J. J. LAWSON of the 77th Regt. P. V., formerly of Pittsburg, and Miss ANNIE JOHNSTON of Hollidaysburg.

DIED.

In Williamsburg, of typhoid fever, on the 22d ult., JENNIE, daughter of Mrs. Mary McFalls, aged 5 yrs., 6 months and 18 days.

JUST RECEIVED.—Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, for sale at very low prices, by [March 7] LLOYD & HENRY.

BACON—Fresh Smoked Ham, Side and Shoulder, for sale by
March 7 LLOYD & HENRY.

FISH—Mackerel and Herring, for sale by
March 7 LLOYD & HENRY.

COD AND WHITE FISH for sale by
March 7 LLOYD & HENRY.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH,
Purifying the Breath and Mouth
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)
Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can sent seperately, by mail, viz:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS.

Address,
WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,
ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure tooth ache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original pre paration, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings,
New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Orphans's Court Sale.

BY authority of the Orphans' Court of Blair county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Huston township, Blair county, on

Saturday, March 29th, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

About Seventy-five Acres of Land

belonging to the estate of John Ditch, late of said township, deceased, adjoining on the north lands of Henry Ditch, on the west, lands of D. Good & Co., on the south, lands of Abraham Ditch, and on the east, other lands of said decedent. One-half of said tract is well timbered, the other half the best limestone land, cleared, and in good state of cultivation. The said land is on Clover Creek, about five miles from Williamsburg, in Blair county, on the road from Williamsburg to Woodberry.

TERMS: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

DAVID AURANDT,
Administrator of John Ditch, dec'd.
February 28, 1862.

The Infalliable Corn & Bunion Cure!

D. S. DARLING'S
CORN & BUNION SALVE

CURES WITHOUT PAIN OR INJURY.

IT softens the Corn or Bunion and wastes the excresence by exhalation, leaving the flesh and skin soft and natural.

When used according to directions, it never fails to cure. Try it! Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sent by mail on receipt of the price, and six cents in stamps to pay postage. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists. Address

D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.
Feb. 28, 1862-3 mo.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS of the Blair County Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Amount of property insured Jan. 1, 1861,		$350,960 50
Amount of property insured during year,		85,517 00
		$436,457 50
Deduct polc. expired during year,	$53,630 00	
Deduct polc. surrendered during year,	150 00	
		$53,780 00
Amount insured Jan. 1, 1862,		$382,677 50
Amount Premium Notes in force Jan. 1, 1861,		$37,838 08
Amount Premium Notes received during year,		9,377 05
		$47,215 13
Deduct notes expired during year,	$5,946 00	
Deduct notes surrendered during year,	15 00	
		5,961 00
Am't notes in force Jan. 1, 1862,		$41,254 13

RECEIPTS.

Balance at last statement,		$4,349 88
Am't received during year for Insurance,		468 94
A'mt received during year on assesment No. 5,	$234,58	
Less 8 per ct. for collection,	18,78	
		215 80
Interest on money loaned,		50 28
		$5,084 90

EXPENSES.

Postage, Stationary, and Express Charges,	$7 63	
Sec'ys fees and compensation,	60 00	
Directors $8 each for services,	72 00	
R M Lemons loss by fire, Hollidaysburg,	1500 00	
Caleb Guyer's loss by fire, Tyrone,	300 00	
Altoona Tribune, advertising,	5 00	
Johnstown " "	5 00	
Hollidaysburg Standard,	10 00	
		$1,957 18
		$3,127 77

ASSETS OF COMPANY.

Amount Premium Notes,	$41,254 13	
" Property belonging to Company,	150 00	
" Balance as above,	3,127 77	
		$44,531 90

Jan. 21, 1862.] JNO. DEAN. Sec'y.

Now to wit, this 20th day of Jan., 1862, this account audited and approved.

Wm. M. Lloyd,
Joseph Smith,
J. R. Patton, } Ex.Com.

At a meeting of the members of the company, on the first Monday of Jan., 1862, the following named persons were elected to serve as Directors for the Year 1862:—

Thad. Banks, Jas. D. Rea, J. R. Patton, Jos. Smith, R. A. McMurtrie, Jno. P. Jones, Wm. M Lloyd, Wm. Jack, Jno. Dean.

At a meeting of the above Directors, on the third monday of Jan., the following persons were elected officers for the year 1862:—Thad. Banks, Pres., R. A. McMurtrie, vice Pres.; Wm. Jack, Treas.; Jno. Dean, Sec.; Jos. Smith, J. R. Patton and Wm. M. Lloyd, Executive Committee. Also, it appearing to the Board that J. P. Jones, Director, would be unable to attend to the duties of his office, it was declared vacant, and David K. Ramey was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

Extract from Minutes, &c.
Feb. 28, 1862-3t. JOHN DEAN, Sec'y.

TRIENNIAL APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Triennial Appeals in and for the County of Blair, will be held by the undersigned Commissioners of said county, in the several townships and Boroughs, as follows, to wit:

For Frankstown Township, on Monday March 17th, at the house of Harmon B. Kephart, in Frankstown.

For Catharine township, on Tuesday, March 18th, at the house of James M. Kinkead, Yellow Springs,

For Woodberry township, on Wednesday, March 19th, at the house of Robert W. Martin, Williamsburg.

For Huston township, on Thursday, March 20th, at the Clapper School House.

For North Woodberry township and Martinsburg borough, on Friday, March 21st, at the house of James Shoemaker, Martinsburg.

For Taylor twhship, on Saturday, March 22d, at Spang's School House.

For Freedom township, on Monday, March 24th, at the house of John B Kephart, East Freedom.

For Greenfield township, on Tuesday, March 25th, at the house of Paul Mauk, Claysburg.

For Blair township, on Wednesday, March 26th, at the house of Landon Reeve, Newry.

For Juniata township, on Thursday, March 27th, at the house of James Stevens.

For Allegheny township, on Friday, March 28th, at the house of William Vaughn, Duncansville.

For Hollidaysburg Borough, on Monday, April 7th, at the Commissioners' Office, Hollidaysburg.

For Gaysport Borough, on Tuesday, April 8th, at the house of Wm Kellerman, Gaysport.

For Logan township, on Wednesday, April 9th, at "The White Hall."

For the borough of Altoona, on Thursday, April 10th, at the Logan House.

For Tyrone borough, on Tuesday, April 15th, at the "National Hotel."

For Snyder township, on Wednesday, April 16th, at the same place.

For Tyrone township, on Thursday, April 17th, at the store of D P Tussey, Esq.

For Antes township, on Friday, April 18th, at Bell's School House.

The appeals will be held between the hours of 9 a m and 3 p m, and every taxable, who may consider himself aggrieved by the Triennial Assessment, for the year 1862, is hereby notified to be in attendance at his proper township or borough, where his complaint will be heard by the Board of Appeal. The principal Assessor in each township will please attend at his proper Township or Borough, to give information to, and prevent imposition upon the Board of Appeal.

GEORGE L COWEN,
GEORGE KOON,
JAMES M. KINKEAD,
Atte-t: Commissioners.
H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk. 1-19

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, for rent on the east end of Blair street, Hollidaysburg. Inquire of Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28. THE EDITOR.

FOR SALE.—A Hemlock Frame for a two-story house, 16 by 24 feet. It will be delivered in Altoona or Hollidaysburg, on short notice. ALSO—Ten thousand feet of 1½ inch plank. Inquire of the Editor.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Bread and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

THE PILES CURE.
Darling's Tumour Ointment.

REDUCES the inflamation and dispels protruding Piles by exhalation, so that the parts may be returned to their place, without pain or injury, in a few days.

It is also a superior remedy for tumours of any kind wherever it can be applied with the finger or a camel's hair brush.

Sent by mail on receipt of a letter enclosing a 25 cent piece, and six cents in stamps.

Price 25 cents a box.
Address D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.
Feb, 28, 1862-3 mo.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.—tf

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nurvous Debility, Loss of Memory, premature Decay, &c., &c, by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by sending a post paid addressed envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. Jan. 24-2m

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

For upper thread,

and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,

For under thread.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each assorted Nos., by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,
Nov. 8.-6 mos. 36 Veesey st., New York.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.
JNO. H. KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
Montgomery St.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
In the room formerly occupied by John McKeage as a Segar Store.

One Flag—One Country—Sweet Lager!

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

POETRY.

SAYS PRIVATE MAGUIRE.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

"Och! its nate to be captain or colonel,
Divil a bit would I want to be higher,
But to rust as a private I think's an infernal
Predicament surely," says Private Maguire.

"*They* can go sparkin' and playin' at billiards,
With money to spend for their slightest desire;
Loafin', and atin' and dhrinkin' at Willards,
While *we're* on the pickets," says Private Maguire.

"Livin' in clover, they think its a trifle
To stand all night in the rain and the mire,
And a rebel hard by with a villainous rifle
Just ready to pop ye," says Private Maguire.

"Faith, now, its not that I'm afther complainin,'
I'm spilin' to meet ye, Jeff Davis, Esquire!
Ye blag-gard!—its only I'm weary of thrainin,'
And thrainin', and thrainin', says Private Maguire.

"O Lord, for a row! but Maguire be aisy,
Keep yourself sweet for the inemy's fire,
McClellan's the saplin' that shortly will plaze ye,
Be the holy St. Patrick!" says Private Maguire.

"And, lord, if ye're hit, (O be dad that infernal
Jimmy O'Dowe would make up to Maria!)
Whether ye're captain or major or colonel
Ye'll die with the best then," says Private Maguire.

THE FARMER.

Salt.

Some modern agricultural writers have doubted the nescessity of giving animals salt. The following remarks as to the effect of salt upon health, by Prof. James F. Johnston, of Scotland, may be relished by those who still put salt in their own puddings, and allow their cattle a little now and then:

"The wild buffalo frequents the salt lick of North Western America: the wild animals in the central parts of Southern Africa are a sure prey to the hunter, who conceals himself behind a salt spring; and our domestic cattle run peacefully to the hand that offers them a taste of this delicious luxury. From the time immemorial it has been known that without salt man would miserably perish, and among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barberous times. Maggots and corruptions are spoken of by ancient writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient, or chemicle modern, could explain how such sufferings arose. Now we know how the animal craves salt; why it suffers discomfort, and it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time with-held. Upwards of half the saline matter of blood (57 per cent,) consists of common salt, and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste."

The Farmer's Motto.

Let the farmer's motto be, "Good farmers, good stock, good seed and good cultivation.

Make farming a science, in which your head as well as your hands are employed; let there be a system and a reason in all your operations; study to make your farms beautiful, and make your lands lovely; entice by kindness, the birds to visit and cheer your dwelling with their music.

I would not associate with the man or boy that would wantingly kill the birds that cheerfully sing around our dwellings and farms; he is fitted for treason and murder. Who does not, with the freshness of early morning, call up the memory of the garden of his infancy and childhood? The robin's nest in an old cherry tree, and the nest of the chirping birds in the currant bushes; the flowers planted by his mother, and nurtured by his sister? In all our wanderings, the memory of childhood's birds and flowers are associated with our mothers and sisters, and our early home. As you would have your children intelligent and happy, their memory in life of early home pleasant or repulsive, so make your farms and your children's home.

Curing Hams.

Few persons understand the proper ingredients, and exact proportions, to make a suitabte pickle for curing hams. This is the season when such information is useful.

The desideratum is to cure the meat, so that it will ke kept in hot weather, with the use of as little salt as possible. Pickle made in the following manner, it is believed, will accomplish this:—

1¾ lbs. of salt—coarse or alum salt is best.
½ oz. saltpetre.
1 pint of molasses, or 1 lb. of sugar.
1 teaspoonful of saleratus.

Let these be added to one gallon of water, and the amount increased in the same proportions to make the quantity required.

Bring the liquor to a boil, taking care to skim just before it begins to boil. Let the pickle cool, and pour it over the meat until entirely covered. The meat should be packed in clean, tight casks, and should remain in the pickle six or seven weeks, when it will be fit to smoke. Green hickory wood is the best article for this purpose. Shoulders prepared in the same way are nearly as good as hams. This pickle is just the thing to make nice corned beef tongues, or any lean meat for drying.—*Valley Farmer.*

☞ In these days when sacks are fashionable female dresses, a gentleman may be thankful to the lady who gives him the sack—with its contents.

HUMOROUS.

☞ A servant who had lived many years with a clergyman, his master took occasion to say:

'John you have been a long time in my service; I dare say you will be able to preach a sermon as well as I.'

'O no, sir,' said John, 'but many an inference have I drawn from yours.'

'Well,' said the clergyman, I will give you a text out of Job—let me know what you infer from it—'And the asses snuffed up the east wind.'

'Well,' said John, 'the only inference I can draw from this is that it would take a long time before they would get fat upon it.'

☞ An old batchelor was rather taken aback a day or two since as follows:

Picking up a book, he exclaimed, upon seeing a wood-cut representing a man kneeling at the foot of a woman—

"Before I would ever kneel to a woman I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it."

And then turning to a young woman, he inquired—

"Do you not think it would be the best I could do?"

"It would undoubtedly be the best for the woman," was the sarcastic reply.

☞ A man with a modest appetite dined at a hotel; after eating the whole of a young pig, he was asked if he would have some pudding. He said he didn't care much about pudding, but if they had another little hog he would be thankful for it.

☞ Pedagogue—Well sir, what does h-a-i-r spell?

Boy—Don't know.

Pedagogue—What have you got on your head?

Boy—I guess it's a skeeter bite, it itches like thunder!

OFFICER.—How long have you been recruiting, Captain R——?

Captain—Four weeks.

Officer—What success?

Captain—First rate.

Officer—How many men?

Captain—One private and sixteen officers.

☞ A Lieutenant in a company of Home Guards, in this State, who is also a preacher, hearing that the Guards were to be called into active service, sent to his Colonel the following resignation:

"dear Curnel, i beg to resine my commishen. Being a disciple of Krist, i can not take up the sord.'

☞ The editor of the Woonsocket Patriot makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghae hen of his, that has been setting for five weeks over two round stones and a piece of brick. 'Her anxiety,' quoth he, 'is no greater than ours to know what she will hatch. If it proves to be a brickyard, the hen is not for sale.'

☞ As I was going, said an Irishman, over the bridge the other day, I met Pat Hewing; says I, 'How are you' 'Pretty well. I thank you, Dolly,' says he, says I, 'that's not my name.' 'Faith, no more is mine Hewing,' says he. So we looked at each other, and faith and it turned out to be neither of us!'

☞ Angelo Chiarini, a noted rope-walker, while walking with a wheelbarrow up a tight rope stretched from the ground to the top of Haye's Park pavillion, San Francisco, fell to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, and died of his injuries on the 9th of December.

MAKING A WILL.—"Well, B." said a friend to another, who was about leaving for the war, "have you made your will?"

"Oh, yes," said B.; "I will forgive all the fellows I owe, and call upon all who owe me to pay up."

☞ An Irishman describes metaphysics as follows: "Two men are talking together, and one of them is trying to explain something he don't know anything about, and the other can't understand him."

☞ A gentleman who was determined to outdo the horticulturist who raised chickens from egg plants, has succeeded in producing a colt from a horse chestnut, and a calf from a coward.

☞ "Mr. D——, if you will get my coat done by next Saturday, I shall be forever indebted to you." "'Twont be done," said the tailor, "upon *such* terms."

☞ 'Well, Harry, what kind of weather do you think we'll have to-morrow?'

'Don't know, perhaps we won't have any that's worth talking about.'

☞ 'Isaac, can you describe a bat?'

'Yes, sir; he's a flying insect about the size of a stopple, has India rubber wings, and a shoe string tail; he sees with his eyes shut, and bites like the mischief.'

☞ 'I suppose,' said a quack, while feeling the pulse of his patient, 'that you think me a humbug.' 'Sir,' replied the sick man, 'I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse.'

☞ A popular preacher received so many pairs of slippers from the female part of the congregation that he fancied himself a centipede.

☞ A live turkey would seem to be less noisy than a dead one, for while one makes only a din, the other makes a dinner.

☞ One of the New York regiments contains thirty schoolmasters. It ought to be able to "lick" the southern boys.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	7 A M.
Eastern Way	11.10 "
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Duncansville	9 A M.
Bedford	"
Martinsburg	1 P M.
Williamsburg	"
Altoona	1.30 P. M.
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8 P M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburgh "	"
Duncansville "	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.20 A M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburg "	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Martinsburg	11 A. M.
Williamsburg	"
EVENING—	
Eastern Way	4.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Through	4 P. M.
Altoona	"
Bedford	5 P. M.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pa., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8.000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah H. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr., Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess.
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, C. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Penna.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH FOR THE

LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, embracing all legislation that will be of a general character and such private business as may have an effect or influence on the public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress at the approaching session, the current events in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach, will make the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

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The Daily will be published during the session of the Legislature for $1,00 per copy.

The Semi-Weekly will also be published at the low rate of $1,00 for the session.

The Weekly is printed on a very large sheet at the low rate of $1.00 per year.

Address, GEORGE BERGNER,
Harrisburg, Penna'.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,

MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

Patent Hemmer and Shield,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 per month can be realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER.
412 Broadway, New York,
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3mos.]

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PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL

COLLEGE,

N. E. Corner 7th & Chestnut Sts

PHILADELPHIA.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful merchants and business men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The Branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessens are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Jan. 24, 1862:tf. Principal

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LINER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, rake no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING,
120 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.
Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

[November 1, 1861.]

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DR. THOS. F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it, (free of charge,) the Recipe for making and using a beautiful Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean and beautiful; also, full directions for using PELATHEAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a *Moustache*, in less than 30 days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage,) Dr. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York.

January 24, 1862.—2m.

Illustrated SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.
VOLUME VI.—NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

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No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

To the Inventor.

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it now only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our posession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

Chemists, Architects, Millwrights and Farmers.

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

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Publishers,
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Six Hundred and Fifty Dollar

NEWSPAPER PRESS

FOR the above sum in cash I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR, on any kind of a job from a colored Poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 x 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen, done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months, $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

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You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address

A. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 8. 16 Spruce Street, New York.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

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